

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1893.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—515 Fourteenth St.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office, 238; Editorial Rooms, 242.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month, \$7.50

Daily only, three months, \$20.00

Daily only, one year, \$70.00

Daily, including Sunday, one year, \$80.00

Sunday only, one year, \$10.00

When furnished by agents, 25 cts.

Per year, \$1.00

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

Subscriptions to any of our numerous agents or send

subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in

the United States should put on an eight-page paper

a one-cent postage stamp, on a twelve or sixteen-

page paper a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign post-

age is usually double these rates.

All communications intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-

companied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 26 Boulevard

de Capotone.

NEW YORK—Giles House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. E. Kemble, 373 Lancaster

AVENUE.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House and Ebbitt

House.

SIXTEEN PAGES

These are the days in which one al-

most wishes that he was in search of

the north pole with Captain Peary.

A COUNTRY exchange is unhappy be-

cause the yacht in which the President

sailed did not fly the American flag. It

had been pulled down.

The failure of a large restaurant

within the world's fair grounds either

proves that the reports of exorbitant

prices are false or that such rates have

curtailed patronage.

If all the people in this country who

have a sure cure for rheumatism write

to Mr. Cleveland, his mail will be larger

than it was during the height of the

office-seeking clamor.

SILVER bullion recovered from its

tumble of last week to 70 and 72 cents

an ounce. At the latter figure, at which

the government purchased, the bullion

in a silver dollar was worth nearly 55

cents.

A YEAR ago, when there was rather

more employment than labor, one might

throw up a job to-day and get another

to-morrow. Now, one may meet fifty or

a hundred men seeking employment

where one opportunity to work is found.

It is stated that the silver men, and

even such men as Jerry Simpson, prefer

Representative Burrows, Republican, of

Michigan, for Speaker to Mr. Crisp.

With the rules of the do-something

House of the Fifty-first Congress, Mr.

Burrows would make a model Speaker.

The case of the man in this State who

kept his money in his coat pocket,

which he left to burn when his room

was found to be on fire, should serve as

a warning to those over self-confident

people who assume that their money is

safer about their persons than in the

banks.

The Chicago Journal figures out that

419,000 people visited the world's fair on

the Fourth of July, while the gate reg-

isters show only 324,000. It says that

the gate registers do not register and that

the gate keepers get the money. A

grab of \$50,000 in a day should turn a

was without foundation, and these re-

reason to suspect that the second is not

yet true; but the fact that such reports

go into circulation, and create little sur-

prise and no consternation, even when

accepted as correct, shows the tendency

of the times and the feeling that is in

the air in these closing years of the

nineteenth century.

THE YOUNGER ELEMENT IN CHURCH WORK.

The Baptist Young People's Union,

whose international meeting will open

in Indianapolis this week, is an impor-

tant and notable gathering. The rapid

growth of these young people's societies

since they were first organized, a few

years ago, is remarkable in the history

of religious movements. They are the

outgrowth of a belief entertained by

thoughtful and observant workers in

the religious field that the machinery of

the church, as it had long existed, did

not afford sufficient scope for the activi-

ties of young men and women, and that

their interest and energies, which might

have been utilized to the encourage-

ment of spiritual growth and practical

Christianity, were in danger of being

disipated or lost. The plan suggested

itself of giving them special work to do

and of putting upon them certain re-

sponsibilities previously borne entire-

ly by the elder brethren. The Christian

Endeavor Society was the first develop-

ment of this plan, and its quick success

proved the correctness of the theory

that young people were ready to engage

in the work proposed, and had only

needed proper direction for their efforts.

The enthusiasm and earnestness with

which they undertook the new duties

and requirements showed that, in spite

of the charge of frivolity and worldly-

mindness made against the rising

generation, the right foundation was

there. The ability they developed for

conducting services among themselves

and the zeal with which, as a society,

they entered upon all good works were

a revelation to many who had doubted

the practicability of the idea. The

great attendance at their State and

international gatherings proves that

their interest has not waned. The Ep-

worth League was the name given to

these young people's societies in the

Methodist Church, and the success and

popularity of this body has not been

less than the other. The Young Peo-

ple's Union includes all organizations of

youth, of whatever name, in the Baptist

Church in America. The Christian En-

deavor societies held their international

convention, last week, in Montreal, and

the Epworth League, the week before,

in Cleveland, O. In both cases the at-

tendance was large and the services in-

teresting, not only to the delegates but

to all present. The residents of both

cities showed every attention in their

power to the visitors and used every ef-

fort to make their stay agreeable in the

intervals of the official work.

At least five thousand delegates and

visitors are expected in Indianapolis

this week at the convention of the

Young People's Union, and there will

probably be many more. The city has

not a great deal to offer in the way of

attractions to interest strangers, but the

people are hospitable and warm-heart-

ed, and they will not doubt make their

feelings manifest and cause the visitors

to feel that they are welcome. It is a

city of churches and church-going peo-

ple, and it should be especially glad of

the opportunity to entertain this body

of young religious workers.

AFTER THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The most zealous patriot cannot com-

plain that there was not ample and fer-

vent patriotic demonstration on the

Fourth of July. Probably there was

could not be much better managed than

they are by private corporations at

much less than the present expense. In

New York, \$16,000,000 of \$25,000,000 of

annual taxes goes to the salary and

wage list. In many cities the elements

which hate law and order are able to

dictate the nomination of judges, and

by the aid of good citizens elect them,

with the tacit understanding that they

can violate certain laws with impunity.

Under this mercenary and incompetent

management of cities taxes have rap-

idly increased, particularly the taxes on

homes.

Increased taxation, inefficiency and

rapidly increasing cost of municipal

government, the debased condition of

public morals, the failure to enforce the

laws, the absolute immunity of a large

class of lawbreakers, and the manipula-

tion of the election machinery in munici-

pal affairs are the evils of to-day and the

dangers which threaten the permanency

of the Republic. The remedy is within

the reach of the voters who desire good

government, if they are inspired by that

self-denial which is practical patriotism.

Perhaps there should be another Fourth

of July for the inculcating of practical

civic patriotism.

"YOUNG FOLKS THINK OLD FOLKS ARE FOOLS," ETC.

Everybody knows the adage and can

complete it. As originally put, in every

old English play, it ran, "Young men

think old men are fools, but old men

know young men are fools." It would

not be fair to confine so wise a saying

to the male sex, and custom has kindly

changed it so as to include the female

as well. As a matter of fact, young

women are no wiser than young men,

though they have different ways of mak-

ing fools of themselves.

It is very hard to convince a young

person that he or she is a fool. This is

due to two causes: first, every young

man or woman, as the case may be, be-

lieves that he or she knows all that is

worth knowing; and, second, no young

man or woman likes to think that any

person can know more than he or she

does. A young person cannot under-

stand why age or experience should

bring wisdom. Trying to impress this

fact on a young person is some-

what like trying to explain the difference

in colors to a person born blind; it

is simply beyond their comprehension.

It is one of the misfortunes of life that

each individual has to acquire his or her

own experience. What a great thing it

would be if wise old men and women

could, on quitting the world, bequeath

their experience in a concrete form to

their children—that is, actually be-

queathed in such form that it could be

utilized. Of course, they can relate

their experiences or write them out and

use the ordinary means of impressing

them on their children, but this has no

effect, for the reason above stated, that

young people think they already know

all that is worth knowing, and they can-

not understand how any person's ex-

perience can be of value to them. Every

person has to have his own experience.

Elderly persons shudder to see young

persons doing many things because they

have seen the folly of it. But always

the young person wants to see the folly

of it, too. He is not willing to take the

word of an elder that such or such a

thing is foolish, vicious, injurious or

dangerous; he wants to find it out for

himself, and very often does so at a

terrible cost. "Experience," says Ben-

jamin Franklin, "keeps a dear school,

but fools will learn in no other." This

is true of fools of all ages, but particu-

larly so of young fools.

It is a common thing to hear old peo-

ple tell what they would do if they had

not enough in which to remove all sharp

corners of character and to make the

wheels of one life run in complete har-

mony with those of the other so closely

bound to it. It is possible that this com-

plete unity and perfect combination of

forces are not the most desirable con-

ditions. There are those who assert that

strong characters find their greatest

enjoyment in the opposing elements and

consequent surprises of other charac-

ters. But, however this may be, time,

constant association and mutual affec-

tion bring about, with sufficient fre-

quency, results that still give some sup-

port to the old theory of matrimonial

oneness. A curious physical resemblance

is not infrequently noted in old couples.

This is, of itself, a good proof that the

mental and spiritual unity exists also,

for the thoughts have molded the fea-

tures. They were not "one" when they

were married, but years have made

them so. The Jackson county couple

who celebrated, on Friday, the